

Collegiates and OCS Selectees,

By the time you receive this edition of Collegiate Corner, election day will have come and gone. Hopefully each and every one of you was able to cast your vote and play your crucial part in our democracy. Regardless of your political persuasions, remember that it is the office of the President (not the candidate) which warrants our constant respect and support and that each commissioned officer in the United States Military is appointed under the authority of the President with the advice and consent of the United States Senate. No matter the outcome of the election, the mission of the United States Navy remains the same; to maintain, train and equip combat-ready naval forces capable of winning wars, deterring aggression and maintaining freedom of the seas. Never lose sight of that.

All of us on the CEC Accessions Team are here to support you with any questions or comments you may have along the way. We look forward to you joining the ranks!

- CEC Accessions Team

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### **LEADERSHIP TRAITS**

Previously, you learned about the Marine Corps leadership traits and the qualities all leaders should embody and aspire to. Now, you will expand your knowledge to the Principles of Naval Leadership. I challenge you to take what you are learning and apply it to your leadership roles in your project assignments, student organizations, and community connections.

#### Employ your command in accordance with its capabilities.

- Avoid volunteering your unit for tasks that are beyond their capabilities.
- Be sure that tasks assigned to subordinates are reasonable.
- Assign tasks equally among your subordinates.
- Use the full capabilities of your unit before requesting assistance.

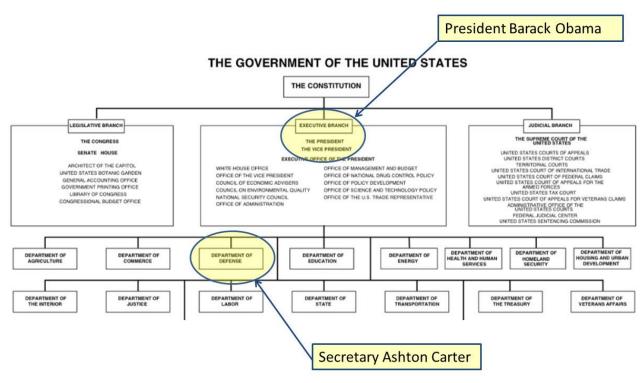




### **CAREER FOCUS**

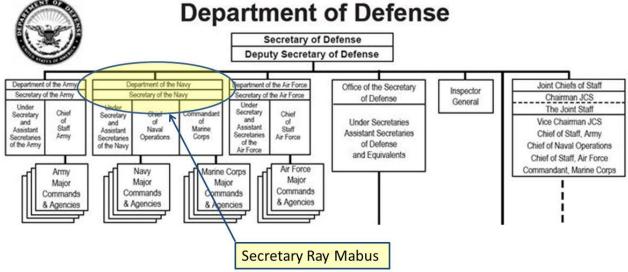
### How do we as CEC officers fall within the Navy and the Department of Defense?

As alluded to earlier in this edition, military officers serve at the leisure of the President. He or she is our Commander in Chief. But what exactly does that organizational connection look like? Does it mean that an Ensign in the CEC can simply pick up the phone and call the President? Of course not. The United States Government is a large and complex organization. As such, we regularly utilize Organizational Charts (Org Charts for short) to communicate the layout of different agencies and departments. Below we will focus on the path connecting the Civil Engineer Corps officers (you and me) to our Commander in Chief.



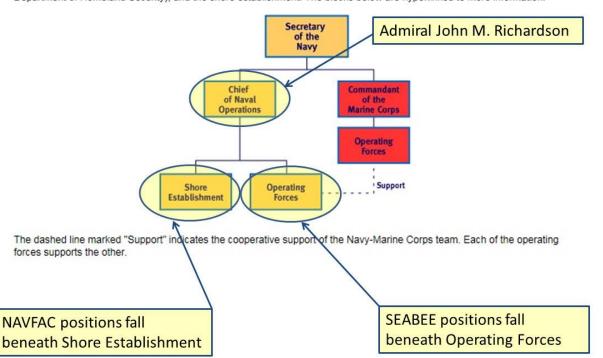






#### AN OVERVIEW

The following chart presents an overview of the organization of the Department of the Navy. The U.S. Navy was founded on 13 October 1775, and the Department of the Navy was established on 30 April 1798. The Department of the Navy has three principal components: The Navy Department, consisting of executive offices mostly in Washington, D.C.; the operating forces, including the Marine Corps, the reserve components, and, in time of war, the U.S. Coast Guard (in peace, a component of the Department of Homeland Security); and the shore establishment. The blocks below are hyperlinked to more information.

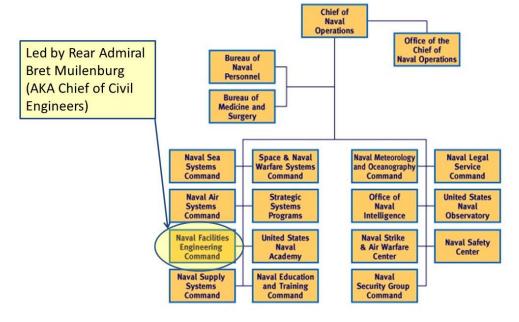






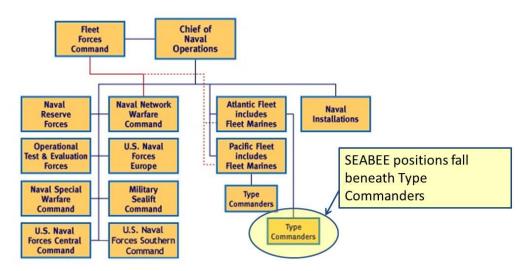
#### THE SHORE ESTABLISHMENT

The shore establishment provides support to the operating forces (known as "the fleet") in the form of: facilities for the repair of machinery and electronics; communications centers; training areas and simulators; ship and aircraft repair; intelligence and meteorological support; storage areas for repair parts, fuel, and munitions; medical and dental facilities; and air bases. You can learn more about the commands shown here by selecting the appropriate block which is hyperlinked to that command's web site.



#### THE OPERATING FORCES

The operating forces commanders and fleet commanders have a dual chain of command. Administratively, they report to the Chief of Naval Operations and provide, train, and equip naval forces. Operationally, they provide naval forces and report to the appropriate Unified Combatant Commanders. Commander Fleet Forces Command commands and controls fleet assets on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for interdeployment training cycle purposes. As units of the Navy enter the area of responsibility for a particular Navy area commander, they are operationally assigned to the appropriate numbered fleet. All Navy units also have an administrative chain of command with the various ships reporting to the appropriate Type Commander. You can learn more about some of the commands shown here by selecting those blocks hyperlinked to the command's web site.

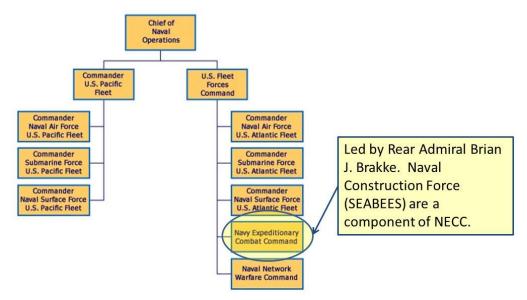






#### THE TYPE COMMANDS

All ships are organized into catagories by type. Aircraft carriers, aircraft squadrons, and air stations are under the administrative control of the appropriate Commander Naval Air Force. Submarines come under the Commander Submarine Force. All other ships fall under Commander Naval Surface Force. Also, you will note that the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets mirror one another. Normally, the type command controls the ship during its primary and intermediate training cycles and then it moves under the operational control of a fleet commander. Some of the blocks in this diagram are hyperlinked to the web site of that command.



As you can see, there are many moving parts and pieces. One of the best tools to help you understand the layout of a particular organization is the Org Chart. Get in the habit of understanding the Org Chart whenever you arrive at a new command. It will help you figure out "who's who in the zoo."

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### **HOLIDAY SAFETY**

Holiday safety is an issue that burns brightest from late November to mid-January, the time when families gather, parties are scheduled and travel spikes. By taking some basic precautions, you can ensure your whole family remains safe and injury-free throughout the season. Below are some tips focused on Thanksgiving.

#### Watch out for those "Fire Starters"

1. Turkey Fryers. You've seen the Youtube videos! Always be sure to set up the fryer more than 10 feet from the house, keep children away, use thawed and dry turkey and have a fire extinguisher ready.





2. Candles & Fireplaces. Never leave burning candles unattended or sleep in a room with a lit candle, always keep candles out of reach of children, make sure candles are on stable surfaces and don't burn candles near flammable items. Also, ensure chimneys and fireplaces are inspected annually prior to use.

### **Travel Safely**

- 1. Always use designated drivers to ensure guests make it home safely after a holiday party where alcohol is consumed.
- 2. Make sure every person in the vehicle is properly buckled up no matter how long or short the distance being traveled.
- 3. Put that cell phone away; distracted driving causes one-quarter of all crashes.
- 4. Make sure the vehicle is properly maintained, and keep an emergency kit with you.
- 5. Be prepared for heavy traffic, and possibly heavy snow.

### Don't give the Gift of Food Poisoning

- 1. Use a food thermometer to make sure meat is cooked to a safe temperature.
- 2. Refrigerate food within two hours.
- 3. Thanksgiving leftovers are safe for four days in the refrigerator.
- 4. Bring sauces, soups and gravies to a rolling boil when reheating.
- 5. When storing turkey, be sure to cut the leftovers in small pieces so it will chill quicker.
- 6. Wash your hands frequently when handling food.

For more holiday safety tips, please visit the National Safety Council at http://www.nsc.org/learn/safety-knowledge

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